First records of Fine-barred Piculet *Picumnus subtilis* from Acre, western Amazonia, Brazil

by Marco Antonio Rego, Sidnei Dantas, Edson Guilherme & Paulo Martuscelli

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SUMMARY.—Fine-barred Piculet *Picumnus subtilis* is a poorly known south-east Peruvian endemic. Here we present the first records for Brazil, from Acre state: a specimen collected on the rio Macauã, in March 1998, and a sight record from the rio Purus, in August 2007. The new records extend the species' range more than 400 km to the east.

The genus *Picumnus* is restricted to the Neotropics, except the Speckled Piculet *P. innominatus* of India and south-east Asia (Winkler & Christie 2002). This unusual distribution represents one of the most intriguing problems in avian phylogeny and biogeography. Nevertheless, the genus forms a well-defined monophyletic group (Goodge 1972, Winkler & Christie 2002, Benz *et al.* 2006).

Fine-barred Piculet *Picumnus subtilis* is considered endemic to south-east Peru, at the base of Andes and in the Ucayali and Madre de Dios drainages (Short 1982, Schifter 2000, Winkler & Christie 2002, Lane *et al.* 2004, Walker *et al.* 2006; Fig. 1). It was described as recently as 1968 (Stager 1968), from Hacienda Villacarmen (12°51'S, 71°15'W), dpto. Cuzco, and is sympatric in south-east Peru with Gold-fronted Piculet *P. aurifrons* and in central east Peru with Plain-breasted Piculet *P. castelnau* (Stager 1968). It superficially resembles the latter species, but is distinguished by the spotted crown marked with orange, rather than red, in males, and barred chest (Stager 1968, Schifter 2000). It is locally common but geographically range-restricted, occurring in humid tropical forests at 200–1,100 m, and its natural history is poorly known (Winkler & Christie 2002, Schulenberg *et al.* 2007). Although formerly considered Near Threatened, the species is not currently assigned any degree of threat (IUCN 2007). Here we present the first two records of *P. subtilis* for Brazil.

In March 1998, PM visited the rio Macauã (09°52'S, 69°23'W), a tributary of the Iaco, which in turn flows into the Purus, in south-west Brazilian Amazonia, where he collected an adult male *P. subtilis*, held in the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP), Brazil. The specimen (MZUSP 76408) presents all of the diagnostic features of *P. subtilis* including the dorsal and ventral barring, white-spotted crown and more orange-red nape and forecrown. It was moulting primaries nine and ten, and measured: wing 49.6 mm; tail 31.8 mm; exposed culmen 11.7 mm; tarsus 9.2 mm.

P. subtilis was also recorded by EG and SD on 17–31 August 2007 on the upper Purus, at a locality known as 'Santa Cruz Velha', on the right bank of the river (09°00'S, 69°32'W). At dawn on 30 August 2007, SD heard a *Picumnus* vocalisation similar to Golden-spangled Piculet *P. exilis*. The bird was located foraging high in a *terra firme* forest edge dominated by the bamboo *Guadua weberbaueri*. Shortly afterwards two piculets were seen *c.*8 m above ground, but were quickly lost to view. Subsequently, one bird flew down to *c.*1.5 m above ground, making it easy to distinguish from Rufous-breasted Piculet *P. rufiventris*, which is fairly common in such habitat in Acre (one specimen was collected at the same locality and deposited in the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, collection [MPEG 63298]).

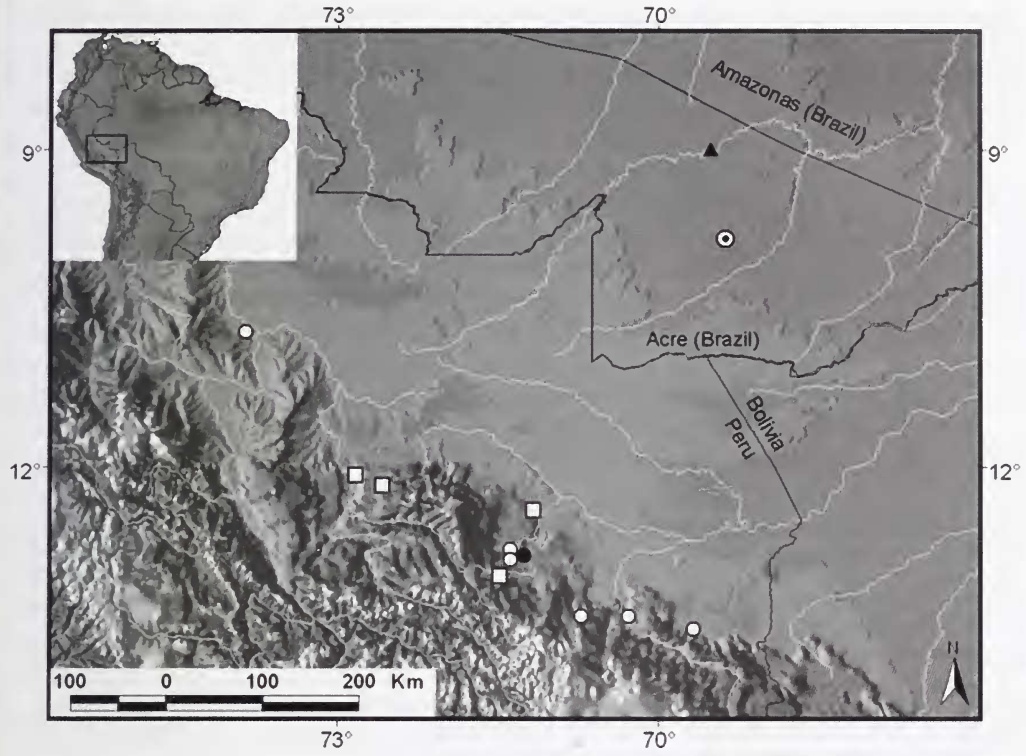

Figure 1. Updated distribution of Fine-barred Piculet *Picumnus subtilis*. The dotted circle represents the MZUSP specimen and filled triangle the sight record made by EG and SD. Circles represent specimen localities (the type locality is denoted by the filled circle). Unfilled squares represent sight records from Peru.

Several other bamboo specialists were noted in the same habitat as *P. subtilis*: Flammulated Pygmy Tyrant *Hemitriccus flammulatus*, Long-crested Pygmy Tyrant *Lophotriccus eulophotes*, Manu Antbird *Cercomacra manu* and Goeldi's Antbird *Myrmeciza goeldi*, but the piculet did not appear to form mixed flocks with these species. EG and SD tape-recorded the piculets' vocalisations (comprising five notes with even-spaced intervals: *si, si, si, si, si*), and endeavoured to attract them using playback, but they were not responsive. The following day, SD observed the species again and was able to make better recordings and take photographs.

The recordings (available at www.xeno-canto.org) were compared with the voices of other piculets that occur in the area based on Erize *et al.* (2006), including *P. subtilis* and *P. castelnau*, enabling SD and EG to be confident of their identification.

These records from Acre represent not only the first Brazilian records but also a range extension of *c.*400 km north-east, and both are from the lowlands. Previously considered endemic to Peru (Erize *et al.* 2006, Schulenberg *et al.* 2007), the species' presence in Brazil might suggest that its range is more closely associated to the distribution of bamboo vegetation than to the Andes foothills (D. F. Lane pers. comm.). However, *P. subtilis* was not recorded along the upper rio Juruá, Acre, in bamboo, despite fairly intensive field work that yielded several new species for Brazil, among them three bamboo specialists (Whittaker & Oren 1999, Whittaker *et al.* 2002). This suggests that, in Brazil, the species may be restricted to the Purus drainage, and will not be found along other rivers with extensive bamboo in Acre and neighbouring south-west Amazonas (A. Whittaker pers. comm.). Nevertheless,

studies of other suitable areas in Acre are needed to more reliably determine the distribution and population of this poorly known piculet, along with other species such as the recently described Rufous Twistwing *Cnipodectes superrufus* (Lane *et al.* 2007, Tobias *et al.* 2008).

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APPENDIX 1

Sources used to prepare the distribution map: AMNH = American Museum of Natural History (New York); FMNH = Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago); NMW = Naturhistorisches Museum Wien (Vienna); PM = Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University (New Haven); MNHN = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris); MZPW = Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences (Warsaw); MZUSP = Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (São Paulo).

Locality	Reference / observer	Specimen / sight record
Santa Rosa, upper río Ucayali, dpto. Ucayali, Peru	Stager (1968)	AMNH
Timpía, dpto. Cuzco, Peru	N. Gerhart (unpubl.)	sight
Kapiromashi, dpto. Cuzco, Peru	Lane & Pequeño (2004)	sight
Quebrada Aguas Calientes, 2.75 km east of Shintuya, upper río Madre de Dios, dpto. Madre de Dios, Peru	Walker *et al.* (2006)	sight
Moskitania, 13.4 km north-west of Atalaya, upper río Madre de Dios, dpto. Madre de Dios, Peru	FMNH specimen database	FMNH
Hacienda Villacarmen, dpto. Cuzco, Peru	Stager (1968)	FMNH
Hacienda Amazonia, dpto. Madre de Dios, Peru	FMNH specimen database	FMNH
Consuelo, 15.9 km south-west of Pilcopata, dpto. Cuzco, Peru	Walker *et al.* (2006)	sight
Sangaban, dpto. Puno, Peru	Schifter (2000)	NMW
Cadena, dpto. Cuzco, Peru	T. Schulenberg (pers. comm.)	MNHN
Cadena, dpto. Cuzco, Peru	Stager (1968)	YPM
Hacienda Cadena, dpto. Cuzco, Peru	Stager (1968)	FMNH
Huaynapata, dpto. Cuzco, Peru	T. Schulenberg (pers. comm.)	MNHN
Marcapata, dpto. Cuzco, Peru	T. Schulenberg (pers. comm.)	MZPW
Candamo, dpto. Puno, Peru	Stager (1968)	AMNH
Rio Macauã, Acre, Brazil	present work	MZUSP
Santa Cruz Velha, right bank of rio Purus, Acre, Brazil	present work	sight

Kinglet Calyptura *Calyptura cristata* (Vieillot, 1818): documented record for the state of São Paulo and taxonomic status of the name *Pipra tyrannulus* Wagler, 1830

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A specimen (ZMB 2306) of Kinglet Calyptura *Calyptura cristata* (Vieillot, 1818) collected in the state of São Paulo by Friedrich Sellow (1789–1831) and Ignaz Franz J. M. von Olfers (1793–1872) was rediscovered in the ornithological collection of the Museum für Naturkunde (ZMB) in Berlin in 2007. The finding has important consequences for the nomenclature of this taxon as well as for knowledge of its distribution.

Concerning its nomenclature, the species *Calyptura cristata* was originally described by Vieillot (1818: 528) as *Pardalotus cristatus* based on a specimen collected by Pierre Antoine Delalande in Rio de Janeiro. The type specimen is held at the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris (General Catalogue 2004–300). Nowadays, the genus *Pardalotus* Vieillot, 1816, is applied to a small family of oscines (Pardalotidae) confined to Australia. Swainson (1832) therefore introduced the genus name *Calyptura* to separate the Brazilian species from the Australian, thereby establishing a new combination for the epithet *cristatus*.

Specimen ZMB 2306 has two significant labels: a type label in red inscribed '*Pipra tyrannulus* Wagler (ex Licht. M.S.)', probably added by Jean Cabanis, curator at ZMB in 1850–92; and

Figure 1. Female Kinglet Calyptura *Calyptura cristata* specimen (ZMB 2306) collected by Sellow and Olfers in the state of São Paulo, Brazil, and held at the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin: a) dorsal view; b) lateral view (Marcos A. Raposo)

Figure 2. Close-up of the labels attached to specimen ZMB 2306 of Kinglet Calyptura *Calyptura cristata* held at the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin (Pascal Eckhoff)

a green label from the original mount that identifies the specimen as *Pipra* (*R.*) *tyrannulus* and describes it as a female collected in São Paulo by Sellow and Olfers (Figs. 1–2). In reference to the type of *Pipra tyrannulus* Wagler, 1830, it seems Wagler (1830) worked on a revision of the genus *Pipra* and proposed, amongst others, a new combination for '*Regulus tyrannulus* Lichtenstein' (cited without dates or references). Furthermore, history has treated the name *tyrannulus* in two distinct ways. Sclater (1888: 394) treated *Pipra tyrannulus* Wagler, 1830, as a synonym of *Calyptura cristata* (Vieillot, 1818), whereas Hellmayr (1929: 127) stated *Pipra tyrannulus* Wagler, 1830, to be a new name for *Pardalotus cristatus* Vieillot, 1818.

Analysing the specimen and literature, it is clear to us that Wagler (1830) was first to publish the name *tyrannulus*, which he considered to be Lichtenstein's. Although Johann Georg Wagler (1800–32) never claimed to be the author of the specific name, under the terms of the Code (ICZN 1999) he is, nevertheless, its author; his reference to a MS name of Lichtenstein has no standing under the Code. This "M.S." probably referred to the label data attached to the specimen or, implausibly, to an unpublished catalogue by Lichtenstein

(D. M. Teixeira pers. comm.). Wagler himself never mentioned *tyrannulus* as being a new name for *cristatus*. Rather, he considered *Pardalotus cristatus* a synonym of *Pipra tyrannulus* in his list. It is worth mentioning that Lichtenstein (1823) did not mention the taxon.

In light of the above, Hellmayr (1929) was incorrect to consider *tyrannulus* a *nomen novum*, whilst Sclater's (1888) treatment of *Pipra tyrannulus* Wagler, 1830, as a junior synonym of *Calyptura cristata* (Vieillot, 1818) is the correct one. This is strongly reinforced by Lichtenstein (1854: 16), who referred to *Calyptura cristata* as the name of this taxon in his *Nomenclator Avium Musei Zoologici Berolinensis*.

Under the Code (Art. 72.7), the name-bearing types of taxa stated to be new names are the original types, 'both the nominal taxa they denote have the same name-bearing type despite any simultaneous restriction or application of the new replacement name (nomen novum) to particular specimens or any contrary designation of type, or any different taxonomic usage of the new replacement name.' So, if Hellmayr (1929) was correct about the *nomen novum* condition of *P. tyrannulus*, ZMB 2306 would lack type material status. In fact, this specimen is more properly considered as one of the syntypes given that at least one other specimen (ZMB 2305, also labelled *Regulus tyrannulus*, from 'Brasilien' and also collected by Sellow and Olfers), was analysed at that time by Wagler.

Most subsequent authors, including Snow (1979), do not mention the name *Pipra tyrannulus*.

Regarding the record for the state of São Paulo, specimen ZMB 2306 was collected by Sellow and Olfers sometime between May 1819 and April 1820 (Berlin museum catalogue data), during their visit to Brazil. According to Urban (1893, 1906) and Hoehne *et al.* (1941), Sellow and Olfers, after eight months collecting in Minas Gerais, initiated their work in the state of São Paulo in May 1819. They worked together until mid July of that year, when Olfers returned to Rio de Janeiro (Urban 1906). During this period in São Paulo, they visited several localities, including Jundiai, Itu and Ipanema, where they spent most time. Sellow left Ipanema in January 1820, collecting in the surroundings of Santos, including the Serra de Cubatão and Rio das Pedras, until mid-April 1820, when he commenced his journey to Rio de Janeiro (Urban 1893, 1906, Hoehne *et al.* 1941).

The range of *Calyptura cristata* has long been considered to comprise just a few localities in Rio de Janeiro, despite that D. F. Stotz (*in* Ridgely & Tudor 1994: 737) hypothesised that the species might be found in north-east São Paulo, at Ubatuba. Indeed, Sigrist (2006) recently reported a possible sight record from São Paulo. Now, based on label, catalogue and historical data, the Berlin specimen of *C. cristata* (ZMB 2306) confirms that this enigmatic species does (or did) occur in São Paulo.

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The identity of the type species of the cuckoo-dove genus *Macropygia* Swainson, 1837 (Columbidae)

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SUMMARY.—Evidence is presented that the taxonomic identity of the type species of the cuckoo-dove genus *Macropygia* Swainson—*Columba phasianella* Temminck—is of the east Australian form of *Macropygia amboinensis* (Linnaeus), known today as *Macropygia amboinensis phasianella* (Temminck).

When Swainson (1837) described the cuckoo-dove genus *Macropygia*, he cited the species designated subsequently as its type as '*M. phasianella*', with the unelaborated reference 'Pl. Col. 100.' That reference was to pl. 100 in the *Nouveau Recueil de Planches coloriées d'Oiseaux* of Temminck & Laugier (1820–39), hereafter the *Planches coloriées*. The entry for pl. 100 in that work is titled 'Colombe phasianelle. *Columba phasianella*. Temm.', based by reference on a cuckoo-dove that Temminck had described from east Australia (Temminck 1821a). Gregory *et al.* (2007) interpreted Swainson's reference to pl. 100 strictly, building a case that the bird figured was instead Philippine *Macropygia tenuirostris* Bonaparte, 1854, which had first been designated as the taxonomic species involved by Mathews (1920: 9). Thereby they rejected Schodde's (1997: 23) argument that *Columba phasianella* Temminck, 1821, of east Australia was the type species, designated by Selby (1840). Bonaparte (1854) had already concluded that the specimen figured in the *Planches coloriées* was of his new species from the Philippines, a point not in dispute here.

Gregory *et al.* (2007) contended that valid type species designation of *Macropygia* 'must be conditioned by the qualifying 'Pl. Col. 100' imposed by Swainson with the meaning that he indicated the bird depicted and not the later text to that plate'. In this case, Arts. 69.2.4 and 11.10 of the *International code of zoological nomenclature* (ICZN 1999), hereafter the Code, should apply. These articles validate nominal type species that are applied *deliberately* to taxa different from those originally bearing their name, i.e. are misapplied or 'misidentified' by intention. If Swainson (1837) had nominated *Columba phasianella* on pl. 100 on the explicit grounds that it was not Temminck's (1821a) original *Columba phasianella*, then Gregory *et al.*'s (2007) recognition of *Macropygia tenuirostris* Bonaparte as the taxonomic species involved is correct. Gregory *et al.* (2007) nevertheless did not address this circumstance; nor did they, or Mathews (1920: 9) before them, provide evidence that Swainson had 'expressly stated' that he was consciously referring to a Philippine and not an east Australian cuckoo-dove, as required by Art. 69.2.4.

In fact, Swainson's (1837) bald reference to 'Pl. Col. 100' does not consciously refer to a Philippine cuckoo-dove. Nor does it necessarily refer to the figure alone, divorced from Temminck's text. At least three reasons exist for this. First, the *Planches coloriées* is unpaginated: the only way that Swainson could refer to entries in it, whether figure or text or both, was by quoting the plate number. As text is not *expressly* excluded from figure in his reference to 'Pl. Col. 100', objective interpretation of that reference should treat both. Secondly, although the plate was issued in December 1821 ahead of its text in August 1822 (Stresemann 1922, Dickinson 2001), both had long been available together before Swainson saw them for his description of *Macropygia* in 1837. Significantly, the binomen '*Columba phasianella*' was used only in the title of Temminck's text, not on the earlier figure nor its wrapper (Gregory *et al.* 2007, from Froriep 1822). Thus, in Swainson's full reference—'*M. phasianella* Pl. Col. 100'—plate and text are tied together through the name; and so the text to pl. 100 cannot be excluded from the identification of the type species. Thirdly, major illustrated works were Swainson's (1837) unexplained choice for referencing species characteristic of genera in the encyclopaedia where *Macropygia* was described. Common sense says that he cited figures of species there merely as exemplars of the genera he was describing, and not for intrinsic specific identity. Had he specified Temminck's figure alone because it was a species different from that described in Temminck's text, he would have said so according to the views expressed in his introductory paragraph 220 on p. 201 (Swainson 1837). Instead, he kept Temminck's species name, thereby implicitly accepting *phasianella* in Temminck's taxonomic sense.

Here is the crux of the argument. Type species carry the names of genera, and to function as such they must be taxonomically circumscribed (*cf.* Art.11.10). For Swainson and *Macropygia*, the type species is *Columba phasianella* Temminck according to Temminck's circumscription of the species *phasianella* in the *Planches coloriées*. In that work, Temminck's taxonomic understanding of *phasianella* is made clear in the text and figure for pl. 100 combined, not by the figure alone. What is that understanding? Temminck (1821a) first described *Columba phasianella* from a presumed immature (female) from near Port Jackson (Sydney) in eastern Australia, in May 1821, after examining the specimen in the collection of the Linnean Society on a visit to London in 1819. By the time he began preparing its entry for the *Planches coloriées* about a year later, he had seen adult and male material from elsewhere in the Indo-Australasian archipelago. It led him to broaden his perception of *phasianella* to include similar-looking cuckoo-doves from the Sundas, Moluccas and Philippines, as explained in the following paragraph. Gregory *et al.* (2007) contended instead that Temminck had circumscribed *phasianella* differently in the *Planches coloriées* by including Indo-Philippine populations and excluding Australian (and Moluccan) members.

Thus they treated *Columba phasianella* Temminck in the *Planches coloriées* as a junior homonym of *Columba phasianella* Temminck, May 1821.

This, nevertheless, is an error because, in the account in the *Planches coloriées*, Temminck (1821b, 1822) explicitly included the figured and described adult male from the Philippines *and* his 'immature' from Port Jackson within the *one species* by *express* mention of *both* age forms. The heading and initial sentences of his text state: 'Colombe phasianelle. / *Columba phasianella*. Temm. / L'Adulte - Planche 100. / Nous figurons cet oiseau sous le plumage de l'état parfait. Une courte notice, prise sur un jeune individu tué à la Nouvelle-Hollande, a été donné dans le vol. 13 des Transactions Linnéennes, pag. 129, sous les nom indiqués ci-dessus'. Confirming the connection is the ensuing account of distribution: 'La Colombe phasianelle paraît répandue dans le plus grand nombre des îles qui forment les archipels de la Sonde, des Moluques, des Philippines, *et jusqu' à la Nouvelle-Hollande*' (italics mine). In pl. 100 of the *Planches coloriées*, the basic reference for type species identity for *Macropygia*, Temminck thus treated Australian, Moluccan and Sunda-Philippine populations as a single species, and employed for them *Columba phasianella* under which he had first described the Australian form.

The type species of *Macropygia* Swainson is thus *Columba phasianella* Temminck, May 1821 = *Macropygia amboinensis phasianella* (Temminck, May 1821), designated by Selby (1840). *Contra* Gregory *et al.* (2007), this does not 'disrupt stability' because *Columba phasianella* Temminck in the taxonomic sense of *Macropygia* (*amboinensis*) *phasianella* (Temminck) has been used as the type species of *Macropygia* by more authors (Salvadori 1882, 1893, Wardlaw Ramsay 1890, Mathews 1910–11, Condon 1975, Schodde 1997) and over a longer period than in the sense of *Macropygia tenuirostris* Bonaparte (RAOU Checklist Committee 1926, Mathews 1927, 1946, Peters 1937).

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A substitute name for *Dryobates minor heinrichi* von Jordans

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The name *heinrichi* was applied as new to two different species of woodpecker in the genus *Dryobates* in 1940. The collector in both instances was Gerd Heinrich.

One of the two, *Dryobates hyperythrus heinrichi* Stresemann, 1940, a race of Rufous-bellied Woodpecker that was described from Mt. Victoria in western Burma, did not appear in Peters (1948), perhaps because it was not listed in the *Zoological Record* before then. Indeed World War II might have led to the name being completely ignored had not Smythies (1953) listed it, and he seemed to accept the name as valid. However, a rapid re-evaluation suggests that these specimens fall within the range of colour variation exhibited by nominotypical *hyperythrus*. Stresemann suggested that Mt. Victoria birds are shorter winged, but the number of available specimens is small and we prefer to treat this name as a synonym of nominate *hyperythrus*. The holotype and four paratypes are in the Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions-und Biodiversitätsforschung an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.

In the same year, a Bulgarian population of Lesser Spotted Woodpecker was named *Dryobates minor heinrichi* by von Jordans (1940: 131). This name did appear in Peters (1948: 196), as a synonym of *Dendrocopos minor serbicus* Buturlin.

The discovery of homonymy in the same year led us to explore the dates of publication in more detail to determine priority. The paper on the birds of Mt. Victoria in the 1939 volume of the *Mitteilungen der Zoologische Museum Berlin* by Stresemann & Heinrich is the first paper in part 2 of that volume, and the first page of that paper, and of the part, is dated 1939. However, the title page is dated 1940 and states 'Ausgegeben am 18 Januar 1940'.

The description of the Bulgarian woodpecker is in a volume dated 1940 and at the end of the article in which it is described are the words, on p. 152, 'Im Druck erschienen am 1.II.1940'. It is thus clear that Stresemann's Burmese bird was the first named.